RESEARCH TITLE:

CONTEXTUALISING INDO-VIETNAM RELATIONS IN 21ST CENTURY

SUBJECT: POLITICAL SCIENCE

(DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE)

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Introduction:

Indo-Vietnam relations are the bilateral relations between India and Vietnam these relations have deep historical and cultural roots, dating back to 2nd century. India-Vietnam relations have been exceptionally friendly and cordial since their foundations were laid by Prime Minister Nehru and President Ho Chi Minh more than 50 years ago. The traditionally close and cordial relations have their historical roots in the common struggle for liberation from foreign rule and the national struggle for independence. Mahatma Gandhi and Ho Chi Minh, regarded as the Father of Nation in India and Vietnam respectively, led people in their heroic struggle against colonialism in the two countries. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru visited both North Vietnam and South Vietnam in 1954, shortly after North Vietnam's victory against the French at Dien Bien Phu. And this visit marked a significant moment in India-Vietnam relations.

President Ho Chi Minh went to India in February 1958. President Rajendra Prasad visited Vietnam in 1959. In recent times, political contacts have strengthened as reflected in several high-level visits by leaders from both sides. Trade and economic linkages continue to grow. India's thrust under the Act East Policy combined with Vietnam's growing engagement within the region

and with India has paid rich dividends. Vietnam is an important regional partner in South East Asia. India and Vietnam closely cooperate in various regional forums such as ASEAN, East Asia Summit, Mekong Ganga Cooperation, Asia Europe Meeting (ASEM) besides UN and World Trade Organisation (WTO). However, the adoption of India's Look East policy, followed by Act East policy placed Vietnam as an important player in the foreign policy domain. India's coming closer to ASEAN coincided with

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Vietnam's joining in ASEAN in 1995, which brought New Delhi and Hanoi, having mutual strategic, political, economic and diplomatic necessities, closer to each other. India was the Chairman of the International Commission for Supervision and Control (ICSC), which was formed pursuant to the Geneva Accord of 1954 to facilitate the peace process in Vietnam. India initially maintained Consulate-level relations with the then North and South Vietnams and later established full diplomatic relations with unified Vietnam on 7 January 1972. India granted the "Most favoured nation" status to Vietnam in 1975 and both nations signed a bilateral trade agreement in 1978 and the Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPPA) on 8 March 1997.

The relationship was further strengthened when India, in the early 1990s, initiated its "Look East Policy" with the specific objective of economic integration and political cooperation with Southeast Asia and East Asia.

Relations between the two countries were elevated to the level of 'Strategic Partnership' during the visit of Vietnam's Prime Minister Nguyen Tan Dung to India in July 2007. In 2016, during Prime Minister Modi's visit to Vietnam, bilateral relations were further elevated to a "Comprehensive Strategic Partnership".

India-Vietnam adopted a historic "Joint Vision for Peace, Prosperity and People" to guide the future development of bilateral relations during a virtual summit between Prime Minister Narendra Modi of India and Prime Minister Nguyen Xuan Phuc of Vietnam in 2020.

Statement of the Research Problem:

Based on the existing literature on the various aspects of Indo- Vietnam relations, the following research questions can be formulated:

- What is the importance of defence and security cooperation of India with Vietnam?
- What is the emerging geo-strategic environment shaping the India and Vietnam relations?
- How do Indo-Vietnam relations impact ASEAN?

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- Is India's policy towards Vietnam is a counterbalancing strategy to growing Chinese assertion in the Indo-Pacific region?
- Is India's Act East Policy help to enhance their bilateral relations?

Literature Review:

BOOKS:

- K. Raja Reddy, *India and ASEAN: Foreign Policy Dimensions For the 21st Century*. It analyses the details of India's growing ties with various ASEAN countries and covers issues like foreign investments in ASEAN member countries, India's bilateral relations with these countries and their growing profile in India's foreign policy since the adoption of "Look East" Policy by New Delhi.
- Jha, Pankaj K. Vinh, Vo Xu. (2020) *India Vietnam and the Indo-Pacific Expanding Horizons*. This book deals with the examination of bilateral relations between India and Vietnam in the 21st century and how the Indo-Pacific as a geo-political construct lends itself to the improvement of their engagement.
- C. R. Mohan (2012). *Samudra Manthan: Sino-Indian Rivalry in the Indo-Pacific*. United States: Brookings Institution Press. This book deals with the examination of bilateral relations between India and Vietnam in the 21st century.
- Geetesh Sharma, *Vietnam Liberation War: Role of Calcutta* (2015). It discusses the unforgettable solidarity feelings expressed by the people of Calcutta and how common men even sacrificed their lives for the cause of Vietnam when it was fighting its liberation war.
- Ganganath Jha and Vibhanshu Shekhar (eds.), *Rising India in the Changing Asia-Pacific: Strategies and Challenges*. This book is a compilation of eighteen articles that deal extensively with India's multi- faceted engagement with the countries of Southeast Asia and beyond. But any discussion on the comparative assessment of the two phases of India's "Look East" Policy is entirely absent.

- Harsh V. Pant, *"Great Power Politics in East Asia: The US and China in Competition"*. It discusses the strategic flux in East Asia and increasing conflicting power play between US and China in the region in the 21st Century. However, it does not discuss the significance of 'India factor' in the quandary.
- Geetesh Sharma, *Traces of Indian Culture in Vietnam (2009)*. It exhaustively analyses the details of the Cham civilization in Vietnam, along with the important relics and temples that can be traced back to that historical period.
- Y. Yagama Reddy (ed.), *Emerging India in Asia- Pacific (2007)*. This book is a compilation of twenty-three articles on the growing profile of India in the Asia-Pacific region, prioritization of ties with the Southeast Asian countries, closer cooperation with the ASEAN regional organization and fostering better understanding with the countries in the East Asian region. However, the book lacks any critical analysis of two phases of India's "Look East" Policy.
- C. Raja Mohan, *Crossing the Rubicon- The Shaping of India's New Foreign Policy*, (2003). It analyses the rationale and philosophical underpinnings behind adoption of India's "Look East" Policy immediately after the end of Cold War and traces the gradual evolution of India's "Look East" Policy over the decades. But it does not study India's bilateral relations with the ASEAN countries.
- Kripa Sridharan, *The ASEAN Region in India's Foreign Policy* (1996). In this book a detailed analysis has been made to study India's strategy towards the ASEAN region, spanning from 1967 to 1995.
- P.V Rao (ed.), *India and ASEAN: Partners at Summit* (2008). It analyses the various aspects of India's relations with the ASEAN countries after India became a Summit-level partner of ASEAN in 2002. However, there is no comparative analysis of India's relations with these countries in two phases of India's "Look East" Policy.
- Vijay Sakhuja (ed.), *India- Vietnam Strategic Partnership: Exploring Vistas for Expanded Cooperation* (2011). This is a rich collection of eleven articles and exhaustively discusses various tenets of Indo- Vietnam bilateral ties. However, the

book does not analyse India's ties with Vietnam in the light of India's "Look East" Policy.

ARTICLES:

- Sudheendra Kulkarni, *India must strengthen ties with Vietnam (*2023). In this article there is the line encapsulated the eternal message of the great Indian epic. It showed that time is both a teacher and a healer. Time's healing power is truth, which triumphs over the arrogance of falsehood. Justice struggles incessantly against injustice, and emerges victorious.
- Sameer Patil, *The importance of India's defence partnership with Vietnam (2022).* This article talks about that the Vietnam seeks to diversify its arms purchases; India could emerge as a potential exporter of defence equipment.
- Rajeswari Pillai Rajagopalan, *India-Vietnam relations: Strong and getting stronger, (2020).* Both India and Vietnam have maintained close relations with frequent meetings between senior officials from both countries.
- Debashis Chakraborty and Animesh Kumar, *"ASEAN and China: New Dimensions in Economic Engagement" (*2012). It analyses the various dimensions of China's trade relations with the ASEAN bloc.
- Harsh V. Pant, "*China Shakes Up the Maritime Balance in the Indian Ocean,* (2012). It explains the growth of Chinese assertiveness in the Indian Ocean region.
- Prabir De (ed.), ASEAN- India: Deepening Economic Partnership in Mekong Region (2014). It is a compilation of twelve scholarly articles which analyse in depth India's cooperation with the ASEAN in general and countries in the Mekong region in particular, that is, Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar and Vietnam and explains the various facets of India- Mekong Cooperation.
- Arunoday Bajpai, "*The Rise of Asia Thesis" (*2012). It analyses the growth of China and India as major powers in the "Asian Century". However, there is no

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comprehensive analysis of the issues of cooperation and conflict between India and China in this century.

Hypothesis:

- Defence and security cooperation between India and Vietnam emerged as an important area of bilateral cooperation under 'comprehensive strategic partnership'.
- The changing dynamics of geo-strategic politics in the region enhanced the Indo-Vietnam partnership.
- India's engagement with Vietnam incorporates its economic interest with ASEAN.
- Indo-Vietnam relationship is guided by Chinese strategy in the region.
- Indian policy towards Vietnam is embedded within its Act East Policy of India.

Objective:

- To study about the political, economic and strategical interest of India's relations with Vietnam.
- To study about the cultural aspects of Indo-Vietnam relations.
- To study about the relevance of Act East Policy and the role of ASEAN in shaping their interest of bilateral relations.
- To analyse the major areas of concord between India and Vietnam.
- To explain their common areas of discord with maritime engagement and cooperation in Indo-pacific region.
- To suggest the policy guideline for investments and trade relations.
- To explore potential of economic and strategic partnership

Research Coverage: Theme and Area

In the 21st century, the Indo-Vietnamese relationship has seen significant developments across various aspects including political, economic, defence, and cultural ties.

Studies explore historical connections, bilateral agreements, trade relations, and strategic partnerships.

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Historical Ties: Indo-Vietnamese relations have historical roots dating back centuries, with shared cultural and historical connections. Both countries have faced colonial rule and have a history of anti-colonial struggle, which has contributed to a sense of solidarity.

Political Relations: The political relationship between India and Vietnam has strengthened considerably in recent years. Both countries share similar perspectives on regional and global issues, including maritime security, terrorism, and multilateralism. High-level visits and exchanges between leaders of both countries have become more frequent, enhancing diplomatic ties.

Defence and Security Cooperation: Defence and security cooperation between India and Vietnam has witnessed significant growth. Both countries have deepened their defence ties through bilateral agreements, defence dialogues, and military exchanges. India has provided Vietnam with defence equipment and technology, and there have been joint military exercises aimed at enhancing interoperability.

Economic Collaboration: Economic ties between India and Vietnam have expanded rapidly in recent years. Bilateral trade has increased, with both countries seeking to leverage their respective strengths in sectors such as agriculture, pharmaceuticals, information technology, and energy. Efforts to boost economic cooperation include trade agreements, investment promotion, and business summits.

Development Assistance: India has been involved in various development projects in Vietnam, providing assistance in areas such as infrastructure, capacity building, and human resource development. This assistance is aimed at fostering socio-economic development and strengthening bilateral ties.

Cultural Exchanges and People-to-People Contacts: Cultural exchanges and people-to-people contacts play a crucial role in enhancing understanding and friendship between India and Vietnam. Cultural events, educational exchanges, and tourism initiatives have helped deepen cultural ties and promote mutual appreciation.

Regional Cooperation: India and Vietnam collaborate closely on regional platforms such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), the East Asia Summit (EAS), and the Mekong-Ganga Cooperation (MGC). Both countries advocate for a rules-based order in the Indo-Pacific region and work together to address common challenges and promote regional stability.

Strategic Alignment: India and Vietnam share strategic interests in the Indo-Pacific region, particularly in the context of rising geopolitical challenges. Both countries have expressed concerns about maritime security issues, including freedom of navigation and territorial disputes, and have emphasized the importance of upholding international law.

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Overall, the relationship between India and Vietnam in the 21st century is characterized by growing cooperation across multiple sectors, driven by shared strategic interests, historical ties, and mutual respect. As both countries continue to deepen their engagement, the Indo-Vietnamese partnership is expected to play an increasingly significant role in shaping regional dynamics in the years to come.

Research Methodology and Sources:

The methodology of this research will be historical and analytical. Both qualitative and quantitative kinds of Data will be use while conducting the research. Research will be based on interpretative in nature and trying to emphasize on qualitative approach.

Both primary and secondary sources will be use while conducting the research: -

- **Primary source** data include: -

- Direct Observations: Observe and record events, behaviours, or phenomena in real-world settings.
- Experiments: Controlled experiments allow me to manipulate variables and observe their effects.
- Interviews: Structured or unstructured interviews with individuals provide qualitative insights.
- Focus Groups: Group discussions with participants sharing their opinions and experiences

- **Secondary source** data include: -

- Published Sources: Researchers can gather secondary data from published materials, such as:
  - Books: Historical accounts, reference books, and academic texts.
  - Journals: Scholarly articles that present research findings.
  - Reports: Market research reports, statistical reports, and government publications.
  - Newspapers and Magazines: Articles covering various topics. These sources often provide comprehensive information on a variety of subjects.

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- Online Sources: With the growth of the internet, to access a vast amount of secondary data online:
    - Websites: Government websites, organizational websites, and educational portals.
    - Databases: Online databases containing research articles, economic data, and more.
    - Archives: Digital archives of historical documents, photographs, and manuscripts.
    - Social media: Analysing trends, opinions, and user-generated content.
    - Online Repositories: Repositories of datasets, such as data.gov or academic repositories.
- Government Data: Data collected by government agencies and departments.
- Commercial Data: Data collected by businesses for their own purposes.
- Academic Data: Data collected by researchers for academic purposes.
- Historical Data: Data collected in the past and still available for research.
- International Data: Data collected from other countries for research purposes.

Contribution of research in subject discipline and others discipline:

Research on Indo-Vietnamese relations spans across multiple disciplines, enriching academic understanding and offering practical applications in various domains. In the realm of international relations and political science, such research delves into bilateral and multilateral dynamics, dissecting historical, political, and strategic factors influencing diplomatic relations. Moreover, studies in history and cultural studies shed light on the shared heritage between India and Vietnam, tracing the evolution of their relationship over time.

Economically, research elucidates bilateral trade patterns and investment flows, aiding policymakers and businesses in identifying collaboration opportunities and enhancing economic ties. In the sphere of defence and security studies, strategic dimensions such as defence cooperation and maritime security are explored, offering insights into addressing common threats and bolstering defence cooperation.

Development studies highlight the effectiveness of aid and assistance programs in promoting socio-economic development, particularly in areas like infrastructure and

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healthcare. Geopolitical analyses underscore the strategic interests of both nations in the Indo-Pacific region and their alignment with regional powers, shaping regional security dynamics.

Environmental cooperation research focuses on addressing climate change and pollution, fostering sustainable development initiatives. Lastly, exploration of technology transfer and innovation cooperation identifies opportunities in sectors like information technology and renewable energy, facilitating mutual benefit through technological advancements.

In summary, Indo-Vietnamese relations research not only advances knowledge within specific disciplines but also informs policymaking, encourages collaboration, and contributes to broader understanding and cooperation across interdisciplinary domains.

Tentative Chapters:

Chapter-I: Introduction

Chapter-II: Indo-Vietnam Relations: A Strategic Alliance in Defence and Security

Chapter-III: Geo-strategical importance of Vietnam for India.

Chapter- IV: ASEAN's Role in Indo-Vietnamese Relations.

Chapter- V: Indo-Vietnam relations and Global factor.

Chapter-VI: India's Act East Policy and Vietnam.

Chapter-VII: Conclusion

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